they were one day destined to possess her hand, have been a source of continual annoyance to the royal parbers on much so, indeed, that it was necessary at length to appoint a policeman in private clothes to be continually in attendance upon them, during the time they were promenading. That duty has, for the last eight or nine months, been performed by Mount, T. 90, and or nine months, been performed by Mount, T. 90, and conceivably small, that to let the world know of their Osborne, T. 174, two very trusty officers, whose presbeen a great annoyance to the would-be ers. The most pertinacious has been a gentleman who which may hear them onward on its surface and cause calls himself -, but who is generally understood to their insignificance to be tolerated. After all when we be a Mr. —, possessed of large property in the quarrel with these poor creatures for what they say neighborhood of Tunbridge Wells. This gentleman and do, are we perfectly assured that their remarks on never accosts her majesty during her walks, but was us are entirely unfounded! Or rather does not selfas regular in attendance near the door of the palace, as examination as a people show us, that it is the truth of was the clock in indicating the time of her departure. He would then salute her majesty in the most graceful gives them a point which, if there were no justice in manner; and instantly she was past him, he invariably them, they would not possess. It is not strange that terned an angle of the garden or park, when he would a people absorbed in the concerns of business should run across at full speed until he got before her. On overlook conventional points of etiquette and he guilty doing so, would again salute her, and then watch her of offences against the strict rules of form; but it is as before. This strange conduct he would repeat dustring the whole of her walk; always taking care to be unpleasant remarks, they do not strive to correct them ring the whole of her walk; always taking care to be precisely at ten minutes to twelve at the pond near Kensington palace, for the purpose of feeding the fish. Ventional rules and posted up in the observances and the royal promenaders generally passing the spot about empty fooleries which constitute fashionable manners. that time. On Sunday, Mr. — always attended the Our countrynen go for the substance rather than the chapel royal in Kensington palace, taking his seat near shadow. Then why should we get vexed about matroyal pew. He also invariably remained till the sacra ment, and deposited half a sovereign in the plate. Recently, owing to her majesty having frequently drove finds himself surrounded by the solid blessings of life through the park as far as the statue of Achilles, Mr. may well disregard matters in which their comforts as has sported a baroche resembling the dutchess of Kent's, and has been attended by a servant dressed similar to the royal undress livery, viz. a dark pepper and salt coat and glazed hat, with broad purple velvet value. band, for the purpose of following her. Mr. ---, who is about 40 years of age, in speaking to the garden keepers, &c., always styles her majesty as his "little princess," and lamented that she should be kept from him. He complains much of the police watching him. and says it is most degrading to him to be followed about by them, yet he will at all times speak to them most familiarly, and not long since he showed them a letter which some wag had written to him to hoax him, purporting to come from the princess, breathing the most ardent vows of attachment towards him, and requesting him to deposite an answer under a certain tree, as she was prevented from conversing with him. O her majesty's recent birthday, Mr. — splendidly il-luminated his residence, and during the day he distributed eighteen gallons of ale to the passers by, and to any person who would drink her health. In the course of the evening, however, the crowd became so intoxicated that the police were compelled to interfere, and put a stop to his liberality. On that day, also, a licensed cab, named "Victoria," was handsomely decorated with ribands, at his expense, and at night he wished the proprietor to allow it to be illuminated with WISCONSIN.

The Burlington (Wisconsin) Gazette, in noticing the complaints of hard times in the Atlantic cities, thinks the necessitous cannot do better than to emigrate to the west.

That journal indulges in the following strain:
"Come ye poor and famished to Wisconsin. Here we have a plenty and to spare. None need, none can suffer for the necessaries of life. Thank Providence, we have enough and to spare, to eat and to drink, and with all to be clothed. This is the place for the poorplenty of every necessary of life, and to do, and tigh rages. It is strange that the poor and laboring classes, in despite of all entreaty-in despite of common sense and prudence, dole out a miserable starving exis tence in old, barren, bleak, worn out States, and in large cities and towns, when they could here, with less toan half the ordinary exertions, make a comfortable livelihood-and with ordinary prudence and industry. make themselves and their families, in a few years. perfectly independent. But how are they to get here? Easily enough. Work their way. A little will carry them to the Ohio, and from thence they will be taken for their services on almost any steamboat—and if they should not, deck passage is always low.',

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GAMBLING AND TRADING .- It has been remarked that all games or sports are initiations either of war or commerce. The imitations of war are so neighbor obvious; some, such as the combats of the gladiators in ancient Rome, were exhibitions of actual fighting; others, such as the bullfights of Spain, the elephant and tiger-fights of India. the cock fight, dog-fights, badger-baits, &c. of England and other countries, are exhibitions of the combats of animals. In these cruel sports, the men or animals are made to fight for the amusement of the lookers-on, who sympathize in the exertions of skill, power, and courage which they behold. More frequently, however, the pleasure is derived from being, not a spectator, but an actor in the contest; as in all field-sports, such as cricket, football, prisoners-base, chess, draughts, &c. in which the gratification arises from a sense of the skill exercised, from the love of emulation, and the feeling of superiority. The games which appear to be imitations of mercantile dealings are, without exception, games of chance or gambling games, such as games with dice and cards. lotteries, raffles, &c. In games of this kind there is usually a stake to be played for, which is like the sum that a trader hopes to gain by ar adventure or speculation; and either chance alone, or a mixture of chance and skill, determines the winner. In some games of cards the resemblance is further increased by the players exchanging some of their cards.

as in the well-known game of commerce.

But noting the resemblance between trade and games of chance, it is also important to note their difference. At games of chance there is a certain stake made up by the contributions of the players; and when the game is over, whatever is gained by one player is lost by another. There can be no gain without a corresponding loss. In trade, however, this is far otherwise.

Boary voluntary exchange must necessarily be for the ben both parties. It would be an absurdity to suppose that both parties to an exchange are not gainers.

No man exchanges m-rely for the sake of changing: for example, no man gives a chilling in order to get a shilling, or gives a copy of a book in order to get an identical copy of the same book. Still less does any one exchange in order to give away something which is more valuable to him than that which he gets in re-No man gives a horse worth £30 fir a bushel of corn worth los. No man gives a cargo of cotton goods worth £500 for a pipe of wine worth £50.

ne of our readers may perhaps be inclined to cx faith that they need not be informed of a maxim which hever formally stated, only because it is universally admitted; and may think that in telling them that nei ther party loses by an exchange, we adhere strictly to faracter of not admitting news into our magazine. Nevertheless this axiom, however evident and undeniable, is impliedly rejected by many of those persons consider free trade as injurious to the wealth of a country. For in whatever manner merchants are per-mitted to trade it is quite certain that they will never give more than they get-in other words, never voluntarily make a losing bargain. Sometimes indeed it ens that goods are voluntarily sold at a loss, but happens that goods are voluntarily sold at a loss, but it is evident that no merchant will long continue to make exchanges by which he is a loser. Those persons, therefore, who maintain that if we trade freely with a foreign country our merchants will lose, unless that country trades freely with us, maintain that one of the parties to a soluntary exchange may be a loser. For as no considerable trade can be carried on by means of the precious metals by a country in which they are not produced, it is obvious that if we import large quantity of goods from a foreign country, we either give in exchange goods of less value to us than rhich we part with, or that if they will not take er goods and do not want bullion, they must give us. their goods for nothing. The latter supposition is, we feer, too favourable to ourselves to be very probable, insurance will be made for one year or any period was a seven years or for life, the premium varying in either case at any rate it is likely that foreigners will give us according to the term. The risque of the Company will commonly sold for positing, as that we will give foreigners with the data of the l'oliva; but no insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured Pull information will be given upon application, post paid to the same of the considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured Pull information will be given upon application, post paid to or, as it is commonly said, it is too good to be true ; but at any rate it is likely that foreigners will give us are true that a free trade, or any other trade, is a to

A WOULD-BE WOOER OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—For the last four or five years her majesty
has been daily in the habit of walking in Kensington
Garden and Hyde Park, accompanied by her illustrious
mother, the dutchess of Ken'. On those occasions, seweral gentleman, laboring under the hallucination that
they were one day desired to possess her hand, have selves with some influence greater than their own, stove, from whence he could obtain a view of the ters that are of minor importance, when we posses real advantages which are infinitely more important a nation are not implicated; then why get into a pe because foreigners, to console themselves for what they do not possess, taunt us for not having what is of no

PROSPECTUS OF THE CUTHERN LITERRY MESSENGER, THOMAS W. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THIS IS A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, devoted chiefly to literature, but occasionally finding room for articles that fall within the scope of science; and not professing an entire disclain of tasteful selections, though its matter has been,

Party polities and controversial theology, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are sometimes so blended with discussions in literature or in moral science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adherer but whenever that happens, they are incidental only; not primary. They are dross tolerated only breause it cannot well be severed from the ster

ing ore where with it is incorporated.

Reviews and Critical Notices occupy their due space in the work; and it is the edit r's aim that they should have a three-fold tendency—to convey in a condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the work; reviewed,—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon the large number, which merit only to be buried. In this age of publications, that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm every undiscriminating student, im-partial criticism, governed by the views just mentioned, is one of the most inestimable and indispensable of auxilaries, to him

who does wish to discriminate. Essays and Tales, having in view utility or amusement, o Essays and Tales, having in view utility or amusement, or both,—Historical Sketches,—and Reminiscences of events too minute for history, yet clucidating it, and heightning its interest,— may be regarded as forming the staple of the work. And of indigenous poetry, enough is published—sometimes of no mean strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand such a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverith and irritated still, from recent political striffes: The soft, nesnasive influence of literature is needed, to allow that

soft, peausaive influence of literature is needed, to allow the fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting a-broad. They should be driven by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule, into their fitting haunts. Ignorance fords it over an immense proportion of our people. Every spring should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and to increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer bood, like a pertentious cloud, over the des-tinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agent can be employed than a periodical, or the plot of the Messenger; if that plan be but carried out is

the plan of the Messenger, if that plan be but carried out in practice.

The South, peculiarly, requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the letture, the native talent, or the actual literary taste of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? Nor for in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our breteren; and a domestic institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they empoy.

It was from a deep sense of this local want, that the word SOUTHERN was engrafted on the name of this periodical; and and not with any design to nourish local prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the editor's fervent wish to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever in the silken bands of mu-

bound endearingly together forever in the silken bands of mu-tual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw, much of his choicest matter thence; and happy indeed will be deem himself, should his pages, by making each re-gion know the other better, contribute in any essential degree to dispel the lowering clouds that now threaten the peace of both, and to brighten and strengthen the sacred ties of frater-nal love.

The Southern Literary Messenger has now reached the fifth No. of its third volume. How far it has acted out the ideas here of tered, it is not for the editer to say. He believes, however, that it falls not further short of them than human weakness usually makes practice fall short of theory.

however, that it falls not further short of them than human weakness usually makes practice fall short of theory.

The Messenger is issued monthly. Each number of the work contains 64 large super-royal pages, printed in the very handsomest manner, on new type, and on paper equal at least to that on which any other periodical is printed in our country. No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and No subscription will be received for less than a volume, and must commence with the current one. The price is \$5 per tolume, which must be paid in all cases at the time of subscribing. This is particularly adverted to now to avoid misapprehension, or future misunderstanding—as no order will hereafter be attended to unless accompanied with the price of aub-The postage on the Messenger is six cents on any single

No. for all distances under 100 miles-over 100 miles. te

All communications or letters, relative to the Messenger, must be addressed to Tramas W. White,
Southern Literary Messenger Office, Richmond, Va.

Southern Literary Messenger Office, Richardal, Va.

THE NEW YORK Life Insurance and Truts
Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, but in consequence of being the depository of the Court
of Chancery and of the Surrogate Courts of the state of New
York as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to unwards of five millions of dollars, as uppears by
a Report of the master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1835.

To persons in public employment who receive fixed sale
a ries, an Institution like this affords a certain mode of secureing a sufficient sum for their families at a future day; and if
the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a living,
is a one computate something for the support and education of

is a 0 accumulate something for the support and education of tho, is who may po left behind, it can be realized in this way with out exhausting those energies of mind and person, which are t shally necessary through the ordinary struggles of life,
A tweston aget 30 years, whose income is \$1000 per aumm.
may 1 v the appropriation of \$118 a year, secure to his chillien \$1000, even if he should die the next day.

A hasband 30 years oh, the may provide \$500 for his wife by saying abundily the small amount of \$11 80. At 45 years old a clerk may create a saying fund of \$1000 for the payment of his deets has the saying of \$27 at of his dents, by the annual program of \$37.3). At sixty the content may be secured dealing a period of seven years.

of his debts, by the annual precurity of \$37.3°. At sixty the some amount may be secured during a period of seven years for the yearly payment of \$49.10.

In the minor offices of the public service experience has shown that the solvies are not sufficient to enable the incombents to be year paything, even for the informatics of age, much less for the invaintenance of those who survive. The labours of thirty years are therefore productive of the day, and there are many sensitive are a language of the day, and there are many sensitive are a language of the formatics of the formatics of their families, to want.

For such, a Life Insurance Company hold, gives reality to hope, and by the small econemy of per month, puts the mind at ease, and affords the means of securing it for others.

ring it for others. The preliminaries for effecting Insurance are very eing merely a declaration of age, health, and other parent out in the forms of the office, together with a statem

the Physician and friend of the applicant upon some assume points, the blanks for which will be furnished by Agent in Washington City.

As the design of the Company is profit on the one side at profession to the company is profit on the one side at the company is profit on the company is As the design of the Common special system are directed protection to the other, and its means and system are directed that end, it only requires a recurrency of good faith, to promise the mutual result of strongth to itself and security to its

Officers in the Navy will also be Insured, either for shore os sea day, the latterscreice, however, being with an additional premium which will depend upon the latitud and elimate of the voyage.

Insurance will be made for one year or any period with-

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY daymains of Postry, Hisposphy, and Criticism to be pub-lished Monthly, with splended illustrations on steel.

WHILE nearly every other country of the old world can houst its collected body of national poetry, or which the seal of a people's favourable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations in the most striking light the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitable. exhibits to foreign nations in the most striking light the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a corpus poctarum the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiery have achieved, our own country appears to be destinate of poetic honors. Appears we say, for although no full collection of the chef district of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genins, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now ecded to older and in some respects more favoured lands.

efforts of European genins, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now ecided to older and in some respects more favoured lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain, in a perfect, unmutilated form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices, as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to add interest to the publication. Those who insering that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking, who believe that the Aonian Maids have confined their richest favours to our transatlantic bretheren to the exclusion of native genios, will be surprised to learn that we are altered in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the productions of Aoserican bards, from about the vear 1630 to the present day. Nor is from these sources alone that materials may be drawn. There are but few writers in our country who pursue authorship as a vocation, and whose works have, been published in a collected form. Our poets, especially have gen erally written for particular occasions, with the remembrance of which their productions have gone to rest, or their effusions have been carelessly inserted in periodicals of slight merit and imated circulation, where they were unlikely to attract notice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors. attract notice to themserves, or draw attention to their au thors. the grass of the field and the flowers of the wilderness pattract notice to themserves, or draw attention to their authors, the grass of the field and the flowers of the wilderness, are growing over the ashes of many of the highly gifted who through the wild and romantic regions of our republic, have scattered poetry in "ingots bright from the mint of genius" and glowing with the impress of beauty and the spirit of truth, in quantities sufficient, were it known and appreciated as it would be in other countries to secure to them an honorable reputation throughout the world. Such were Harner, author of 'Cristalina' and the 'Pever Dream, 'Sands, author of Yamoyden, Wilcox, author of 'The Age of Benevolence,' Robinson, author of 'The Sarage,' Little, the eweet and tender noet of Christian feeling, the lamented Brainard, and many heside, whose writings are almost unknown, save by their kindred, associates, and friends.

With the names of those poets who within the last few years have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlantic, Bryant, Dana, Percival, Sprague, Siguirney, Whitter, Willis, &c. the public are familiar: and we can assure them that there exists, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of pretic wealth, vieh, varied and extensive, which will amply repay the labour of exploring it, and add undying lustre to the crown which encircles the brow of American genius. In the publication now proposed we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and embadm in a bright and imperishable form the numberless 'gene of surest ray,' with which our researches.

rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and embaim in a bright and imperishable form the numberless 'geme of purest ray,' with which our rescarches into the literary antiquities of our country have endowed us, and we are confident that every lover of his native land will regard our cuterprise as patriotic and deserving the support of the citizens of the United States, as tending to elevate the character of the country in the scale of nations, and assert its claims to the station to which the genius of its children entitles it. With this conviction we ask the patronage of the community to aid us in our undertaking, conscious that we are mer ting its support by exhibiting to the world a proud evidence that America, in the giant strength of her Hurculean child-hood, is destined ere long to cope in the arena of literature with those lands which for centuries have boasted their evililization and refinement, and justly exulted in the triumphs of lization and refinement, and justly exulted in the traimphs of their cherished sons in the noblest field which Heaven has

opened to human intellect.

The AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will contain the complete works of a portion of the following—the most popular of our poetic writers—and of the others, the best poems, and such a are least generally known:

John Quincy Adams. Washington Allston, Joseph Barber, Joel Barlow, Park, Brajamin, Flizabeth, Bogart, John G. C. Brainard, James G. Brooks, William Cullen Bryant, Willia Gaubrd Clark. Robert S. Coffin, Richard H. Danu, George W. Doane, Joseph Rodman Drake, Timothy Droight, Fl zabeth F. Ellet, Emmu C. Embury Edward Everet, Samed L. Fairfield, Philip Frenant, William D. Gallagher, Hannah F. Gould, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John M. Harney, Irhn A. Hillhome, Charles F. Hoffman, Mellen Grenvill Neal, John Peubody, B. W. O. James G. Percival, John Pierpont, Erward C. Finckney, George D. Prentice, J.O. Rockwell, Robert C. Sanda, Lydia H. Sigonraev, Charles-Sprague, J. R. Satermeister, John Trumbull, Prosper M. Wetmore, John Greenleaf Whitter, Nathauiel P. Willis In addition to the noems of the shore named authors, selections.

In addition to the poems of the above named authors, sel ections, comprising the hest productions of more than four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work

Progresses.
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sterl, with other illustrations.

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181 Broadway, and Gaisword & Camereling, 118 Fulton

RUFUS W GRISWOLD. July 29. Sec. N. Y. Lit. Antiquarian Associat

ERENCH LESSONS. Mons. Abadie has the hono To inform the ladies and gentlemen of this City and vicinity, that he continues to give lessons in his own native lanuage, at his rooms or private families and academies, at a noderate price. For particulars apply at this office. Abadie's French Grammar, and Course of French Literature, for sale at all the bookstores.

NOTICE.-A Silver Watch, which was found by a gen tlemen, has been left with me, which the owner can have by calling at my office near the Bank o Washington his property and paying for this advertisement, etc.
B. K. MORSELL, J. P.
Washington City, D. C.

Z. K. OFFUTT, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, 11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Block-letter signs, and gilding, executed in the best style.

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Has on hand and will always keep alarge supply of the est Sweedish Leeches. He can be found at all hours at his residence on 9th street, three doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Gunton's Drug Store.

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Athenoum, a f-vo cloors west of 41 street. Pennsylvania
Avenue, have just received a general supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, of a superior quality, selected with great care from among the best importing houses in the United States, all of which they are now prepared to make to order in a very superior and fashionable style.

Members of Congress, strangers and citizens, would be at the congress of congress.

Members of Congress, strangers and citizens, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to spare no pains to give general satisfaction, and our prices shall be moderate. Also, a general assortment of fancy articles for gentlemen's

One of the firm being agent to teach and sell Scott & Per kins' improved system of cutting, entitled the "Tailor's Mas-ter piece," feels great confidence from his own succession using it, to recommend it io tailors in general-Scpt 9—6w

FOR SALE.—The Brick House on F street, now in the Occupation of Mr. John H. Houston, together with the large and beautiful lot on which it is situated. There are attached to the House a good brick kitchen and smoke-house. Mr. Houston will show the property to any person disposed to the subscriber. WM. BRENT.

W. M. P. ELLIOT.—Architect and Engineer, No 10, City Hall, continues to make Designs and Drawings of Public and Private Buildings.

a half from the City. containing about two miles and a half from the City. containing about 50 acres, bounded he turnpike road, and through which the Baltimore and hington Railroad passes. This piece of land is well edd for an extensive and profitable market graden and for . In addition to its other advantages, there is a chalyring on it, which yields a copious supply of water, s, apply to the subscriber.

WM. BRENT NOR SALE .- A LOT OF LAND, about two miles an

AND JOB PRINTING, neatly executed

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Preamble and Constitution of the Washington City
American Society.

Whereas, it is an admitted feet that all Government are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the ex-ercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence, and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, ex post facto laws, the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization is intended to act in a prospec-tive character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so horn, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds. the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound to gether by sympathies the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the na tive American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventur-Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties-the slaves of Kings shall not win them

back again. Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores, when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the comhat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character as a separate people high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the raturalization aw.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emolu-ments or honors of office, whether under the General

or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner. connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected with any religious ect or denomination, leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own ering for ourselves to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Mr. B. K. Morsell moved to amend the foregoing by dding other articles, which, in like manner, after some amendments, were adopted.

1st. That this Association shall be styled the "Naive American Association of the United States." 2d. That the officers shall consist of a President. Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Adiresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and

such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and duties whose shall be therein 3d. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by

4th. That the President, or, in his absence, the

Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresonding or Recording Secretary, is authorised to conrene a meeting of this Association whenever it may e deemed necessary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

Under the auspices of the "Native American Association of the United States," the subscriber proposes to publish a paper with the above title in this

The object of this paper will be the repeal of the Naturalization Law, the re-establishment of the declining character of the Native American, and to assert hose rights gnaranteed to us by the charter of the Revolution, and re-secured by the brilliant victories of the late war.

In stating the objects of this publication, we imply the existence of a party adverse to those interests so established; and the history of latter days, warrants the belief, that such a party is in existence, but it is one which we must meet and combat on the threshhold of our country. The political revolution which we witness in England, and which is extending itself gradually but surely over the continent of Europe, is one indicative of the restless and daring spirit of the are A contest between the aristocratic and democratic principles, in which the crumbling but still gigantic power of hereditary right, is vainly opposing itself to the right of the people, to be heard in the Legislative Councils, in proportion to their numbers: out of these two great parties, the Whigs and Conservatives or Tories, has sprung another powerful body, called Radicals, equally obnoxious to both of the two chief contending parties. The conservatives fear it with a shuddering and overwhelming fear; and the whigh who go for liberal, but not destructive reform, dread this third estate in the realm, because it is composed of the violent elements of society, and disposed to go to the lengths of a revolution or a civil war; conse quently, it is the object with both whigs and tories, to rid the country of this dangerous intermediate party, and no other sures means is offered than to ship them on our shores: Hence the overwhelming arrival of

emigrants. It is nonsense to talk of their isnate love of the "democratic principle;" they are nothing more nor less than the materials with which factious leader in England had determined to uproot society; overthrow peace and government; track the land with their bloody footsteps, and pollute every consecrated avenue, leading to the edifice of the British laws. In future numbers of this paper, it will be the duty of it conductor to substantiate these charges by proofs derived from English writers, and explain the anomaly of a civilized country deluging a land with which it is at peace, by treaty and interest, with the most terrible means of legal and political destruction.

Leaving their own land trembling with the electric elements of a great political storm, branded by the good and patriotic, destitute of principle, anxious for power as the means of wealth, regardless of the ties of civil restraint, reared in the Lazarhouses of overtaxed and discontented parishes, hated and detested from their youth to their maturity, these vast hordes of modern Huns, place their feet upon our soil, ignorant of our customs-regardless of our laws, and careless of these great uniting qualities that bind us together a united and happy people.

To counteract evil influence arising from whatever cause, the public press has been found at all times, since the glorious era of its discovery, an efficient agent. Its influence goes forth upon the four winds of heaven, and its high voice is heard in the four quarters of the earth. Its eloquence rings in the congregated councils of nations, and it speaks as a Prophet and a Preacher, to the oppressed of all climes. Its influence is felt in proportion to the cause it advocates. All times have tested its power-all causes have acknowledged its aid, and it is now proposed, that the cause of our country and our countrymen, should be supported and made manifest through this great organ.

The times are rife for our purpose. The system with England to flood this country, has proved of advantage to her taxed landholders-her impoverished parishes-to her government-her aristocracy, and her king. Her ministry have determined to eradicate an evil, not by the enactment of a salutary law, but by the perpetration of an outrage and an injury. The other nations of Europe and the Eastern World, will, and are following her example. India and China will doubtless take the epidemic of emigration, and to secure themselves against the chances of a plague, the filthy victims of the wrath of heaven, will be shipped to our hospitable shores.

To help to stay this desecrating tide, will be our high and chiefest aim, and we appeal to the well judging of all parties, to aid us in the undertaking. In this cause we recognise no minor creed. We look not at the mansion of our President, with an ambition to place any particular individual there; but our aves will be kept steadfast to the rock of American principles. We will see nothing but the banner of our native land, streaming over the extreme confines of our country, and to our ears will come no other prayer, than the true American worship, around the altar of American liberty.

The minor objects of the paper will be the advancement of our own indigenous literature; and while we are willing and ready to pay the highest tribute of merited respect to the literature of other lands, we will not do it at the expense of a native, whose works are not read, because he has not the stamp of a Murray on his title page, or the approbation of a Blackwood on the outside cover of his volume. We will not carry the war of our principles against the shrines of genius-they are sacred, most peculiarly so to our heart, and are above the changing phases of the po-

litical dramas.

Domestic and current intelligence shall be regularly given, in a short and agreeable manner.

The proceedings of Congress will be condensed. and sketches of speeches and speakers given during the session, with lively outline of events as they transpire at the Seat of Government. In no instance will party politics be allowed to bias the editorial pen, but men will be treated with impartiality, and opinio with the utmost and most delicate respect.

HENRY J. BRENT.

HENRY J. BRENT.

HOUSE FURNISHING WARE-ROOMS—
tween 44 and 6th streets. We have in store at our Rooms a very general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, to which we would invite the attention of persons furnishing, the following list comprises a part of our stock, Pier, Card, Dinining, Breakfast, Washing and Kitchen Pables, Bedsteads, Beds and Mattrasses, Sofas, Sideboards, Dressirg and plain Beaureaux, Gilt frame, Mantle and Pier Looking Glasses Hox, Toilet and common do., Mahogany, Cane seat and wood seat Chairs, and Rocker chairs, Dinner, Toilett and Tea Sets, Plates, Dishes, Pitchers and Cups and Saucers, Glass tumblers, Decanters, Wine-glasses and Pitchers, Hock and Champagne glasses, Plated castors, Candlesticks and Snuffer and trays, Astral, Hall, Mantle and Sirle Lamps, Ivory handled knives and Forks, Shovel and Tongs, Fenders and Andirons, Britannia Tea Sets, Spitoons and Coffee Pots, Block tin Coffee Pots and Biggins, Eggboilers and Breat Graters, Hearth, Crumb, Hair, Blacking, Sweeping, Horse and Scrubbing Brushes, Tea coddys, Colice Mills, and Spice Boxes, a general assortment of Tin and Iron Ware, Baskets Chaira, Market, Work, Knile and Cake Baskets, Waiters and Tea boards, Brass, Lilach and Glass Curtain Knobbs, Glass and Mahogany Besureanx Knobs, Bird Cages, Spades, Hoes, Rakes and Grid Irons, Ivory Raiding Combs a superior article, Corkscrews, Lignumvited and Brass Curtain Knobbs, Glass and Mahogany Besureanx Knobs, Bird Cages, Spades, Hoes, Rakes and Grid Irons, Ivory Raiding Combs a superior article, Corkscrews, Lignumvited and Brass Castors, Facks, Screws, Nails, Braces, and Iron and Britannia Spoons, Bean-reaux Keys and Brass Serew Rings, Boxes of Blicking and Rat and Mouse Traps, Hingehane, Painted and Codar Bucketts, Bread Troughs, Cake Boards and Clothes Pins, Barrell Covers, Churns and Tubbs, Feathers and Basket Carriages, Tea Bells and Spool Stands, Table Mats and Stable Lanthrons, besides a variety of useful articles not enumerated, all of which they will sell low.

Aug 10—11 aug 10-tf

WM. W. BANNERMAN, respectfully informs the public that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches, also Copperplate printing.

SOFA AND CABINET WARE-ROOMS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hand and will manufacture to order,

CABINET FURNITURE AND SOFAS

Of all kinds at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons furnishing will do well to give us a call at our Ware-Rooms, Pennsylvansa Avenue, between the Capitol Gate and Railroad depot.

Sofas, Lounges, and Sofa Bedsteads
Column and plain Sideboards
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Centre, Dining, Side, Pier, Card and Breakfast Tables
Mahogany, Maple and Poplar Bedsteads
Ladies' Cabinets, Bookeases

Ladies' Cabinets, Bookeases
Wardrobes, Washstands
Mahogany, Rocking, and Parlor Chairs
And every other article in the Cabinet line.
And every other article in the Cabinet line.
Furniture repaired and old furniture taken in exchange for
Furniture repaired and old furniture taken in exchange for
Furniture repaired and old furniture taken in exchange for
Furniture repaired and old furniture taken in exchange for
Furniture repaired and old furniture for the control of th

N. B. Individual notes taken in payment of debts, or Furniture.

ENOCH TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, two doorseas of Brown's Hotel, has just received his fall supply of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTING S, which have been selected with the atmost care, and can be recommended as equal, if not superior, to any in the country.

The attention of the Public is particularly invited to a lot of French Cloths, a very desirable article, and generally exteemed on account of their durability of colour and beauty of finish.

Members of Congress, strangers, and citizens are requested to call and examine the above goods. Orders for clothing will be executed in the usual style of the establishment.

AVashington City.